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**LIGHT PIPE WITH ALIGNMENT STRUCTURES**

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## **LIGHT PIPE WITH ALIGNMENT STRUCTURES**

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention generally relates to light-conductive pipes and, more  
5 particularly, to arrays of such light pipes in a tiled display.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

One advantage of electronic display systems is the capability to  
display an image in a variety of formats and sizes. There is particular interest in  
10 providing large scale displays, visible to thousands of viewers over considerable  
distance, such as would be useful for entertainment and advertising. One known  
method for providing large-scale electronic displays is tiling, in which a matrix of  
smaller displays are linked together to form a larger display surface.

Image-forming devices such as LCDs, matrixed LEDs, Organic  
15 Light Emitting Diodes (OLEDs), and Polymer Light Emitting Diodes (PLEDs)  
provide a two dimensional image in pixel form, with pixels familiarly arranged in  
rows and columns. A recognized problem for displays using these components  
relates to inherent dimensional limitations of the electronic image-forming  
components themselves. Size and packaging requirements for these devices  
20 constrain their use in large-scale display applications, requiring special methods  
and techniques for image enlargement and tiling.

Optical converters, typically comprising arrays of optical fibers or  
light pipes, have been recognized as a means for enlarging an electronically  
generated image in order to display the image in a larger format, such as for tiling  
25 applications. As shown in Fig. 2, such light-conductive pipes **10** typically  
comprising an elongated body **16** of light-conductive material having an input  
face **12** at a first end and an output face **14** at a second end. For example, U.S.  
Patent No. 6,195,016 entitled Fiber Optic Display System with Enhanced Light  
Efficiency, filed February 27, 2001, by Shankle et al. discloses an enlarged  
30 display using images provided from conventional transparencies, visibly enlarged  
by means of fiber optic light guides, each fiber painstakingly routed from the  
image forming device to a display panel. Similarly U.S. Patent No. 6,418,254

entitled Fiber-Optic Display, filed July 9, 2002, by Shikata et al. discloses a fiber optic display coupled with an image projector. U.S. Patent No. 6,304,703 entitled Tiled Fiber Optic Display Apparatus, filed October 16, 2001, by Lowry discloses a tiling implementation using bundles of optical fibers routed from image-forming components to a display apparatus.

As an alternative to routing individual fibers, symmetrically fixed groupings of optical fibers are preferred. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,465,315 entitled Display Apparatus Having A Plurality of Display Devices filed November 7, 1995 by Sakai et al. discloses a tiled display employing LCD devices, with images tiled on a display surface using a fiber optic faceplate. Fiber optic faceplates have also been disclosed for use in a number of other applications, such as U.S. Patent No. 5,572,034 entitled Fiber Optic Plates For Generating Seamless Images, filed November 5, 1996 by Karellas which discloses tiling using fiber optic faceplates in an X-ray imaging apparatus and U.S. Patent No. 5,615,294 entitled Apparatus For Collecting Light and It's Method of Manufacture, filed March 25, 1997 by Castonguay which discloses use of a tapered fiber optic faceplate in light-sensing instrumentation.

Fiber optic faceplates that are commercially available are well suited for many types of image-sensing and instrumentation purposes. However, the overall requirements for using fiber optic faceplates for electronic image display are more demanding, particularly when used with LCD, LED, OLED, or PLED devices. In such a case, it is important to have precise positioning of optical fibers at the input and output sides of a fiber optic faceplate. That is, each pixel or group of pixels at the image-forming device has a corresponding fiber light guide within the fiber optic faceplate that directs light from that pixel or pixels to the output display surface. This requirement necessitates custom design of a fiber optic faceplate for the geometry of the image forming device itself (such as for an OLED, for example) and for the geometry of the display surface. It can be appreciated that tiling arrangements introduce even more complexity into the faceplate fabrication problem. As a result, fiber optic faceplates suitable for electronic image display continue to be costly and difficult to fabricate. Solutions for fiber optic faceplate fabrication, such as those disclosed in International

Application WO 02/39155 (Cryan et al.) can be highly dependent on accurate dimensions of the optical fiber or of interstitial fillers used to provide a precise spacing between fibers.

One prior art approach for providing accurate positioning of optical  
5 fibers in a fiber bundle is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,989,578 entitled  
Apparatus For Manufacturing Optical Fiber Bundle, filed November 2, 1976, by  
Hashimoto, hereinafter termed the '578 patent. In the method of the '578 patent,  
directed to the manufacture of fiberscope apparatus, optical fiber is wound around  
a mandrel and aligned in guide frames to obtain precise positioning. In U.S.  
10 Patent No. 5,938,812 entitled Method for Constructing A Coherent Imaging  
Bundle, filed August 17, 1999 by Hilton, Sr., hereinafter termed the '812 patent, a  
multilayer fiber optic bundle is fabricated by winding a fiber optic strand around a  
drum, within a plastic channel. In U.S. Patent No. 3,033,731 entitled Method For  
The Manufacture Of Optical Image-Transfer Devices, filed March 6, 1958, by  
15 Cole, hereinafter termed the '731 patent, fiber is wound about a mandrel to form  
rows, which can then be combined to build up a fiber structure. Thus, it can be  
seen that a drum or mandrel, properly dimensioned, can be a suitable apparatus for  
positional arrangement of optical fibers in a bundle. However, neither the '578,  
'812, nor '731 patents provide a suitable solution for optical fiber faceplate  
20 fabrication. The methods used in the above-mentioned patents position fibers  
adjacently, so that the dimensions of the fiber itself determine center-to-center  
spacing of the fiber bundle. However, such methods are highly dependent on the  
uniformity of fiber dimensions. In actual practice, however, the actual dimensions  
of optical fiber can vary widely, even for the same type of fiber. Additional  
25 tolerance error is due to winding tension differences as the fiber strands are wound  
about the drum. More significantly, however, the methods of the '578, '812, and  
'731 patents do not provide a way to vary the center-to-center distances between  
fibers, both at input and at output ends of the fiber bundle. As is noted earlier, the  
capability for varying the center-to-center distance between fibers, lacking with  
30 the methods of the '578, '812, and '731 patents, is of paramount importance for  
display imaging applications.

In an attempt to meet the requirements for variable center-to-center spacing, U.S. Patent No. 5,204,927 (Chin et al.), hereinafter termed the '927 patent, discloses the use of pairs of axially disposed spacer bars. The use of spacer bars allows a fiber optic bundle to have different fiber spacing at input and output ends. Similarly, U.S. Patent No. 5,376,201 entitled Method of Manufacturing An Image Magnification Device, filed December 27, 1994, by Kingstone hereinafter termed the '201 patent, discloses the use of spacer guides in a rotating drum application for output fiber spacing, where the output spacer guides, added as each layer of fiber is formed, become part of the completed fiber bundle assembly.

While the '927 and '201 disclosures suggest helpful fabrication techniques for fiber optic couplers, there is felt to be considerable room for improvement. In particular, neither the '927 nor the '201 disclosure are well suited to the requirements for accurate, high-speed, and inexpensive fabrication of fiber optic faceplates as the type of optical converter needed for electronic display imaging. With respect to both '927 and '201 disclosures, curvature effects of the rotating drum constrain the attainable size of a fiber optic faceplate built up in this way. Continuous feeding of optical fiber is necessary, which suggests a substantial amount of waste with the '927 and '201 methods. The method of the '201 disclosure relies heavily on precision manufacture of grooved spacer components, incorporated into the body of the fiber faceplate itself, used to define the spacing of each output row and to set the spacing between rows. Moreover, new spacers are required to be accurately positioned as each row of fibers is wound. This adds cost and complexity to the fabrication process.

U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0168157 (Walker et al.) discloses a method for fabrication of a fiber optic faceplate made from stacked sheets of optical fibers, where the sheets are formed using co-extrusion of fiber optic material through a specially designed die. These flat sheet structures can be stacked and bonded together, either using heat or some other means, to form a composite structure, which can be up to a few meters in length, comprising parallel lengths of optical fiber that extend down the length of the composite structure. This composite structure is then cross-sectioned to obtain individual

fiber optic faceplates of a selectable thickness. Although this method provides some advantages for mass manufacture of fiber optic faceplates, significant drawbacks remain. For example, the extrusion method of the Publication 2002/0168157 disclosure (the '157 disclosure) maintains a consistent spacing  
5 between optical fibers as they are formed; this method is not designed to allow varying the spacing between optical fibers at different points along their lengths. The optical fibers in the faceplate obtained with this method have the same center-to-center spacing throughout the structure. In order to obtain different effective center-to-center spacing for a fiber optic faceplate, input side to output side, the  
10 method of the '157 disclosure requires sectioning the composite structure of bonded fibers at an oblique angle. This rigidly constrains the number of possible center-to-center spacing arrangements that can be obtained from any one production run. Using the method of the '157 disclosure has further disadvantages with respect to sizing constraints. The maximum dimensions of a  
15 fiber optic faceplate using '157 disclosure techniques is rigidly determined by the width of an extrusion die; obtaining a larger width structure requires building a larger extrusion die and scaling up the supporting mechanical subsystems, at costs which could easily be prohibitive. Spacing between stacked sheets, in a direction orthogonal to the row direction, is not easily varied using the methods of the '157  
20 disclosure, limiting the range of spacing dimensions that can be obtained. Cross-sectional diameters of the component optical fibers cannot be reliably varied from the input side of the fiber optic faceplate to the output side.

As the above examples illustrate, conventional methods for forming optical converters as fiber optic faceplates are based on various  
25 techniques such as assembling individual optical fibers into a faceplate structure, characteristically using winding or stitching operations or extruding rows of optical fibers into sheets for stacking, bonding, and cross-sectioning. Given the difficulties, costs and limitations inherent when using optical fibers as light guides, it can be appreciated that alternative methods for providing an optical  
30 converter at reduced cost and having added flexibility would be beneficial.

Overall, it can be seen that there is a need for improved methods for fabrication of optical converters, particularly for electronic imaging applications.

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## **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

In accordance with a first embodiment of the invention, a light-conductive pipe is provided comprising a body of light-conductive material having an input face having a first cross sectional perimeter at a first end and an output face having a second cross sectional perimeter at a second end, and at least  
10 one integral alignment feature projecting from the body providing a third cross-sectional perimeter larger than at least one of the first or second perimeters of the faces, wherein the projecting alignment feature does not have a surface in the same plane as either face.

In accordance with a second embodiment of the invention, an  
15 integral linear array of multiple light-conductive pipes is provided, each pipe comprising a body of light-conductive material having an input face having a first cross sectional perimeter at a first end and an output face having a second cross sectional perimeter at a second end, and at least one alignment feature projecting from the bodies of the pipes which spaces and integrally joins the bodies of the  
20 multiple pipes in a linear array, wherein the alignment feature does not have a surface in the same plane as either the input or output faces of the pipes and which further provides for complementary two dimensional alignment between the integrally joined light pipes and additional light pipes in a second integral linear array having a complementary cross-sectional configuration.

25 In accordance with further embodiments of the invention, two-dimensional array may be formed comprising multiple aligned individual light-conductive pipes according to the above first embodiment, or stacked integral linear arrays according to the above second embodiment, wherein the individual pipes or linear arrays are aligned in the two-dimensional array by complementary  
30 alignment features projecting from the bodies of the light pipes. Preferred embodiments of the invention include expanding optical faceplates formed from such two-dimensional arrays, and tiled flat-panel display systems comprising a

plurality of modules aligned in an array, each module comprising a flat-panel display having a plurality of pixels and an expanding optical faceplate formed from such two-dimensional arrays.

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## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

While the specification concludes with claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter of the present invention, it is believed that the invention will be better understood from the following description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

10

Fig. 1a shows a schematic side view of a light pipe according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 1b shows a schematic end view of the light pipe of Fig 1a;

Fig. 1c shows a schematic end view of an alternative face of the light pipe of Fig. 1a;

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Fig. 2 shows a schematic side view of a prior art light pipe;

Fig. 3 shows a schematic end view of an alternative face of the light pipe of Fig. 1a;

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Fig. 4a shows a schematic side view of a light pipe having two alignment features of different sizes according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4b shows a schematic side view of a variable width light pipe having two alignment features of different sizes according to another embodiment of the present invention;

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Fig. 5a shows a schematic end view of a light pipe having alignment features with protrusions and matching indentations according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5b shows a schematic end view of an array of aligned light pipes of Fig. 5a;

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Fig. 6a shows a schematic end view of a light pipe having alignment features with protrusions and matching indentations according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention;



Fig. 6b shows a schematic end view of a linear array of aligned light pipes of Fig. 6a;

Fig. 6c shows a schematic end view of a two-dimensional array of stacked linear light pipes of Fig. 6b;

5 Fig. 7a shows a schematic end view of a linear array of aligned light pipes having hexagonal alignment features;

Fig. 7b shows a schematic end view of a two-dimensional array of linear light pipes of Fig. 7a stacked in offset rows according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 8a shows a schematic end view of a light pipe having cross-shaped alignment features according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8b shows a schematic end view of a two-dimensional array of light pipes of Fig. 8a stacked in offset rows according to an alternative  
15 embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9a shows a schematic end view of a light pipe having hexagonal alignment features according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9b shows a schematic end view of a two-dimensional array of  
20 light pipes of Fig. 9a stacked in offset rows according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 shows a schematic side view of a row of light pipes having a smaller input face and a larger output face according to an embodiment of the present invention;

25 Fig. 11 shows a schematic side view of a row of light pipes with a flat-panel display according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 shows a schematic diagram of an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 shows a schematic side view of a light pipe and pixels  
30 according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14a shows a schematic diagram of an array of light pipes of Fig. 9a having offset rows according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14b shows a schematic diagram of four aligned arrays of light pipes of Fig. 9a having offset rows according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15a shows a schematic diagram of a portion of an array of light pipes of Fig. 9a having offset rows according to another embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 15b shows a schematic diagram of portions of two aligned arrays of light pipes of Fig. 9a having offset rows according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 15c shows a schematic diagram of portions of four aligned arrays of light pipes of Fig. 9a having offset rows extending at least one light pipe beyond another row according to another embodiment of the present invention.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

Referring to Fig. 1a, the need for improved methods for fabrication of optical converters, particularly for electronic imaging applications, is met according to the present invention with a light-conductive pipe **10** comprising a body **16** of light-conductive material having an input face **12** having a first cross sectional perimeter at a first end and an output face **14** having a second cross sectional perimeter at a second end, and at least one integral alignment feature **18** projecting from the body providing a third cross-sectional perimeter larger than at least one of the first or second perimeters of the faces **12** or **14**, wherein the projecting alignment feature **18** does not have a surface in the same plane as either face **12** or **14**.

Referring to Fig. 1b, an alternative front view of a face **14** and alignment feature **18** is shown. In this embodiment, the face is circular and the alignment feature is hexagonal. The alignment feature **18** has a cross-sectional perimeter larger than the face **14**. The light pipe **10** has a length typically much larger than its diameter. The alignment feature **18** is set back from the face **14** so that the face **14** of the light pipe **10** protrudes from the alignment feature **18**. The alignment feature **18** also serves to separate adjacent bodies **16** of light conductive material to prevent transmission between adjacent light conductive pipes **10**.

As shown in Fig. 1c in an alternative embodiment, the size of the face can be, and preferably is, as close to the size of the alignment feature as practicable so that the cross-section of the light pipe is as large as possible compared to the cross-section of the alignment feature **18**. Referring to Fig. 3, the face of the light pipe need not be circular as shown in Figs. 1b and 1c. Any shape can be utilized. Other than for Fig. 3, the Figures use circular faces for clarity of illustration.

The alignment feature **18** is used to align a plurality of light pipes **10** in an array. Such alignment features **18** may be applied at a variety of points along the body **16** of the light pipe **10**. For example, referring to Fig. 4a, two alignment features **18a** and **18b** are used, one near each end of the light pipe **10**, to provide alignment of the light pipes in an array. The alignment features are preferably located at points along the body **16** of the light pipe **10** where alignment is critical.

In Fig. 4a, the size of the alignment feature **18a** near the output face **14** is larger than the size of the alignment feature **18b** near the input face **12**. This enables the input side of a plurality of light pipes to be located closer to each other than the output side, although the actual input and output faces have the same size. It is also possible for the light pipes **10** to have a variable diameter or cross-section, both in size and shape. As shown in Fig. 4b, for example, the output face **14** of the light pipe **10** is larger than the input face **12**. The alignment features **18a** and **18b** are similarly different in size to enable the input faces of a plurality of light pipes to be located closer to each other than the output faces. This is useful for applications requiring a smaller input area than output area. By using two alignment features **18a** and **18b**, separation between adjacent light pipes **10** is achieved and cross-talk between light pipes **10** is avoided.

The shapes of the alignment features **18** are carefully chosen to enable alignment of groups of light pipes **10** in an array. Referring to Fig. 5a, the alignment feature **18** surrounds the body of the light pipe so that the perimeter of the alignment feature **18** is larger than the perimeter of the face **12** and includes indentations **17a** and **19a** and corresponding protrusions **17b** and **19b**. These matching features provide alignment between adjacent light pipes both within a

row and between rows, as shown in Fig. 5b. If a linear array of light pipes are made in a single step, the individual light pipe are molded in alignment with their neighbors and the protrusions and indentations **19b** and **19a** are unnecessary. However, they may be employed on the ends of the row of light pipes to provide alignment with any neighboring light pipe array, as described below. The alignment features **18** may be molded from the same material as the light pipe bodies **16** or from a different material to further reduce cross talk between adjacent light pipes **10**.

As shown in Figs. 5a and 5b, the alignment feature surrounds the body of the light pipe and provides a cross-sectional perimeter (including the cross section of the body portion that the alignment feature surrounds) greater than the cross-sectional perimeter of a face. In an alternative embodiment, the alignment feature **18** providing a cross-sectional perimeter in combination with the cross section of the body portion may protrude from only a portion of the light pipe as shown in Figs. 6a, and still provide alignment in a linear array (Fig. 6b) and two-dimensional array (Fig. 6c).

As shown in Figs. 5b and 6c, the center points of the faces of the light pipes form a regular rectangular grid. However, other arrangements are possible. Referring to Fig. 7a, a hexagonal arrangement of alignment features **18** is provided for faces **12** and formed into a row **20**. In this arrangement, the center points of the faces **12** within a row (e.g. **20a**) are in a line, as in Fig. 5b. However, as shown in Fig. 7b, the rows **20b** above and below are in a line but are offset to form alternating structures whose center face points are triangles and form a faceplate **30**. Figs. 8a and 8b illustrate an alternative alignment feature shape that produces a similar, offset effect between the rows. Likewise, Figs. 9a and 9b show yet another embodiment having offset rows. One advantage of using offset rows such as are shown in Figs. 7b, 8b, and 9b is that the faces **12** are located closer together than in the straight rows illustrated in Figs. 5b and 6c.

A side view illustrating the location of a row of light pipes **10** is shown in Fig. 10. A row of light pipes **10** as shown in Fig. 10 can be preferably molded as a single unit in a linear array in which the light pipes **10** are connected together at the alignment features **18a** and **18b**. In this Figure, the output faces **14**

are aligned in a plane as are the input faces 12. The alignment features 18a separate the input faces while the alignment features 18b separate the output faces. However, the output faces are separated from each other by a wider distance than the input faces 12 because the alignment features 18a are smaller than the alignment features 18b. Hence, the output side of the light pipe array is larger than the input side, as illustrated in Fig. 4a. It is also possible, as shown in Fig. 4b, for the input end of the light pipes 10 to be smaller than the output end. Multiple rows of light pipes are aligned in a two-dimensional array of light pipes to form a faceplate 30.

Referring to Fig. 11, the faceplates 30 are aligned together to form tiled faceplate arrays. Each tile is aligned along an edge to form a two-dimensional structure. Because the output side of the faceplate is larger than the input side, additional structures may be supplied on the input side to mechanically support the tiled array, for example supports 46. Each tile includes a faceplate 30 and a flat-panel display 42, each flat-panel display 42 having an array of pixels 44. The pixels are aligned with the input faces of the light pipes 10 in each faceplate 30. The flat-panel displays 42 are located in a plane but, because the input side of the faceplate 30 is smaller than the output side, sufficient space is provided for the flat-panel displays 42, including any supporting flat-panel display needs such as framing, electronics, and connectors (not shown). A printed circuit board 40 can be included to provide support and additional electronics, connectors, etc, as desired by the designer.

The choice of face shape, face location, and alignment feature arrangement for the light pipes are determined by the location and shape of the pixels 44 on the flat-panel displays 42. Preferably, as much light as possible from the pixels 44 will enter the input faces 12 of the light pipes 10 and be conducted through the light pipes to the output face 14 where the light escapes. The input face should be shaped to match the shape of the pixels 44 (typically a roughly rectangular shape). The light pipes 10 may be employed to capture the light from more than one pixel 44. In a preferred embodiment, the alignment features 18 of the light pipes 10 are as small as possible so that as much of the flat-panel display area as possible is aligned with an input face. If the flat-panel display 42 is

matched to the faceplate 30, no pixels may be wasted. However, in some embodiments, some pixels 44 may not be aligned with an input face, and the light output from those pixels may be wasted (e.g., if an existing flat-panel display is used that is not matched to the faceplate 30). In such instances, the flat-panel displays 42 may be programmed not to output light at those pixels. Wasted pixels may not be critical, however, since in a tiled display using existing flat-panel displays, each flat-panel display is likely to be used at a much lower resolution than it is capable of supporting.

Referring to Fig. 12, in operation, a system display controller 56 divides an input signal 58 into signals 60 that can be communicated to a plurality of display controllers 62. The signals 60 may be organized into a bus structure (as shown) or with point-to-point connections, serial connections, or other means well known in the art. The display controllers 62 communicate a specific portion of the original input signal 58 to their associated flat-panel displays 42. The flat-panel displays 42 output light that is emitted from pixels (not shown in Fig. 11), enters the faceplate 30 and is emitted to a viewer or viewers.

Referring to Fig. 13, not all of the light emitted by a pixel or pixels 44 will necessarily pass through the associated light pipe 10. Most of the light that enters the pipe, as shown with light ray 70a, will travel through the light pipe 10. However, because the alignment features 18 may be composed of the same material as the light pipe itself and may be part of the body of the light pipe, light that enters the alignment features, as illustrated with light ray 70b, will be lost. Some of the light may travel through the alignment feature 18, enter a neighboring light pipe, and be emitted by the neighboring light pipe, thus reducing the resolution of the display. However, the fraction of light that does so is relatively small, particularly if the alignment feature 18 is kept small and thin. The alignment feature can be made of a different material with a higher refractive index or an opaque material to prevent this loss of light. Absorptive coatings or materials (not shown) may be provided on the alignment feature portion to inhibit this effect.

The light pipes of the present invention may be manufactured by injection molding. Such molding machines are known and capable of providing

the necessary precision. Specific molding processes which may be employed include those described in concurrently filed, commonly assigned, copending USSN \_\_\_\_\_ (Kodak Docket No. 87893), the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein. Suitable materials for the light pipes include  
5 plastics such as polycarbonates, acrylics including polymethylmethacrylates, fluoropolymers, cyclic olefins, polysulfones, polyethersulfones, polyetherimides, and optical nanocomposite type derivatives of the afore mentioned transparent plastics that have been modified with inorganic materials to improve the optical  
10 dispersion. Flat-panel displays, such as liquid crystal displays are commercially available. System and display controllers may be made using conventional integrated circuit technology. Conventional mounting and interconnection means may be used to provide signal, power, and control capabilities.

The present invention provides an advantage in that it provides  
15 self-alignment features. In addition to providing for the alignment between individual light pipes and rows of light pipes, these features may also provide for alignment between tiled face plates. Light pipe configurations such as those shown in Fig. 5a, e.g., provide alignment features for adjacent elements or between rows of elements. The alignment features on the top and bottom rows  
20 and on the edge elements of each faceplate 30 formed with such light pipe configuration are also available to align neighboring faceplates 30.

Referring to Fig. 14a, an array of elements similar to those of Fig. 9a is shown. The rows are aligned as described above using the protrusions provided to form offset rows. Fig. 14b illustrates the juncture of tiled faceplates in  
25 a two-by-two array and indicates the alignment between the tiles with the alignment line 50. Alignment features can be made even larger by offsetting rows by more than one light pipe, as shown in Figs. 15a, 15b and 15c. In Fig. 15a, the center row 21 is indented further than the rows above or below to form a larger opening for alignment. Fig. 15b illustrates a portion of two of the faceplates and  
30 indicates their alignment with an alignment line 50. Fig. 15c illustrates an indentation on alternate rows. Even larger openings can be formed in this way using either the offset or in-line arrangements of, for example, Fig. 9b and Fig. 5b.

These arrangements also enable interdigitation of pixels along the edges of adjacent flat panel displays, which can improve perceived uniformity of tiled arrays. In such embodiments, the controllers 62 and 56 of Fig. 12 must also be programmed to send the suitable display information to the appropriate pixel to  
5 accommodate the pixels that are not used and the location in the output side of the faceplate to which the associated pixel light must go.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.



## **PARTS LIST**

10	light pipe
12	input face
14	output face
16	body
17a	indentation
17b	protrusion
19a	indentation
19b	protrusion
18	alignment feature
18a	alignment feature
18b	alignment feature
20	row
20a	row
20b	row
21	row
30	faceplate
40	printed circuit board
42	flat-panel display
44	pixel(s)
46	support
50	alignment line
56	controller
58	input signal
60	signal
62	controller
70a	light ray
70b	light ray